REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

Embracing the Reports of the

Inspectors, Supervisor, Keeper, Physician, Moral Instructors and School Board

FOR THE YEAR 1911

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Inspectors' Report.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1911.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of the law, we present herewith our report regarding the management and conditions of this Institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911.

Monthly meetings of the Inspectors have been held during the year, and additional special meetings when circumstances required same. The policy of weekly visits on the part of two members of the Board has been followed throughout the year, resulting in a close oversight over the management of all departments of the prison.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year of 1911 were $279,213.16. Of this sum $270,009.84 was for the ordinary expenditures of the prison and $9,203.32 was for extraordinary expenditures. The purposes for which these expenditures were made are shown in the following concise statement. The details concerning them will be found embodied in the report of the Supervisor.

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance,	$128,282 47
Furniture, repairs and appliances,	11,170 35
Salaries of deputies and employes,	108,150 00
Salaries of executive officers,	9,500 00
Salary of Moral Instructor, appointed by the Governor,	1,000 00
Electrocution expenses,	6,319 86
Maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician,	1,599 52
Maintenance of School Board,	1,330 28
Gratuities to Discharged Convicts,	2,277 25
Traveling expenses of Parole Agent,	380 11
Addition to female wing and laundry,	5,668 60
Sewer and paving assessment, levied by city of Trenton,	1,378 25

Putting in of tubes, safety valves and rebuilding walls, etc., in boilers,	1,324 61	
Painting corridors and cells,	526 98	
Renewing steam heating system,	170 00	
Cooking apparatus and equipment,	54 31	
Sinking artesian wells, etc.,	80 57	
Total expenditures,		$279,213 16
Deduct cash receipts returned during the year to the State Treasurer,		100,626 80
Leaving the net cost of the Prison for the year to be,		$178,586 36
Average number of prisoners maintained during the year was		1,413½
Net cost per capita per annum,		$126 33
Net cost per capita per diem,		$0.3461

Following the custom of previous years, special dinners were provided for the prisoners on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

The total cost of subsistence was $66,676.24, being an annual per capita cost of $47.17, and a per capita per diem cost of $0.1292. This per capita being 2.7 mills greater than last year.

In this connection the Board cannot fail to express its pleasure with the report of the Commissioner of Charities. Commissioner Wight made two visitations, as per your request, without notice to anyone connected with this Institution, and, after careful and thorough examination, found that the complaints which you had received from the convicts in reference to the food furnished them was without justification.

In reference to Commissioner Wight's recommendation that a dietician should be employed, the judgment of the Board is, that while a dietician would be an advantage to the Institution, they believe that the same object can be accomplished just as effectively and unquestionably at a cheaper cost if they employed a competent cook and not be forced to rely upon the cooking of convicts who have had no experience in the preparation of food. If this suggestion meets with your approval, the Board will be pleased to incur the expense and request the Civil Service Commission to hold an examination for a cook.

A close supervision has been exercised over all expeditures. During the past year the addition of the female wing and laundry has been completed and the wisdom of this move has been fully justified by experience. The sanitary conditions of the

female wing and the women's hospital have been greatly improved by the removal of the laundry. The laundry work itself is also being done more efficiently under proper working conditions.

The heating system, which had frequently broken down owing to the corroding of the main steam pipes, has been put in working condition by the replacing of the defective pipes, and it is now believed that there will be no further cause for complaint from this source.

Probably the most important work undertaken during the past year was the awarding of contracts for the installation of a water system, fed by artesian wells. This work is now in active course of prosecution, and it is expected that within the course of a few months the State Prison will be receiving its own water supply, thus making a large reduction in the amount of water bills heretofore paid, and also adding to the security of the Prison from damage by fire. It is also believed that with this source of water supply there will be less danger from typhoid.

The efficient work of the Matron, Mrs. Osborne, calls for special commendation.

The Moral Instructors have diligently exercised a watchfulness over the moral and intellectual condition of the inmates, and their reports are appended hereto.

The Prison night school has been successful and appears to meet with the approval of the inmates, as judged by the avidity with which they take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to receive an education. The report on the operation of the night school, which accompanies this report, speaks for itself.

Attention is again called to the matter of assessing cost of electrocution against the counties from which the condemned are received. The law requires that electrocution should take place at State Prison, and it is only fair that the respective counties should bear their share of the burden of cost as they were obliged to do when hanging was the mode of capital punishment.

The responsibilities of the members of this Board have been largely increased by the enactment of Chapter 191, Laws of 1911, commonly known as the Indeterminate Sentence Act, which

became effective this month. As required by this act, the following rules were prepared, and, having met with your approval, have been adopted by this Board:

1. The Board will meet at Trenton at the Prison every month. Unless otherwise arranged, the meetings will be held on the second Tuesday of each month.
2. At each monthly meeting the Board will consider the applications of prisoners eligible to be set at large.
3. The principal Keeper shall submit to the Board the names of all prisoners to be set at large three months before the expiration of the minimum term of sentence.
4. All offers of employment should be filed with the principal Keeper before the first of the month in which the prisoner's application comes before the Board for final action.
5. The application to be set at large must be made by the prisoner himself. Application blanks will be furnished by the principal Keeper, and such prisoners as may be unable to prepare their application will be given necessary assistance.
6. Neither the prisoner's counsel nor other person will be permitted to appear before the Board either for or against the setting at large of a prisoner.
7. In considering the application for setting at large a prisoner, the Board will take into account the prison conduct of the applicant, his criminal record, and also his habits and methods of life before conviction; his domestic relations, his prospects of employment, and his ability and apparent desire to lead a correct life and maintain himself by honest labor if set at large.
8. No prisoner shall be set at large who is deemed unworthy or dangerous to the community, and when, in the judgment of the Board, the prisoner should not be set at large, the Board shall, with the approval of the Governor, prolong the minimum term. Thereafter his application will be reconsidered at intervals of six months, the maximum term of sentence marking the end of confinement, irrespective of prior action by the Board.
9. Any prisoner who fails to comply with the terms of his parole will, if apprehended, be returned to the prison to serve the balance of his maximum term. In such case no application to be set at large will be considered until the expiration of one year. Time at large will not be considered as a part of sentence.

The law charges the Inspectors with the duty of adopting a system of identification. After careful study of the problem and consultation with the heads of other penal institutions, the Board of Inspectors has determined that a system of photographing, physical measurements and finger prints will answer all requirements without burdening the State with the enormous expense of installing the Bertillon system. The system adopted will meet the requirements of interchanging records with other penal institutions.

With the operation of the Indeterminate Sentence Act, and the contemplated abandonment of contract labor, the time seems ripe for the introduction of a grading and meriting system for

the prisoners. Such a system will take the place of commuting sentence for good behavior, which principle the law established for prisoners sentenced prior to the enactment of the Indeterminate Sentence Act. The rules for the discipline of the Prison will be continued with such changes as conditions may warrant, and the infraction of these rules will result in a prisoner receiving so many marks of demerit, according to the schedule of penalties combined with the rules which have met with your approval. By this plan it is believed that the discipline of the Prison will be improved and that the prisoners will be imbued with an incentive to comply with the regulations of the Prison, as good conduct will naturally be a strong feature in bringing about their early release under the terms of the Indeterminate Sentence Act.

Chapter 372, Laws of 1911, which abolishes contract labor in State Prison, probably works the most radical change in this Institution of any recent legislative enactment.

While it may be somewhat premature to make suggestions as to what will be necessary to do, in view of the fact that a commission appointed by you will outline a plan of operation, nevertheless the State Prison Inspectors feel that their experience with the management of this Institution may be sufficient cause to warrant the consideration of their recommendation.

All experienced penologists seem to agree that work is an important factor in the successful conduct of a penal institution. That the lack of same results in cruelty to the prisoner and is liable to lead to very disastrous results. Under the operation of this new law, which is generally known as "The State Use System" of convict labor, the prisoners at State Prison will be engaged in the manufacture of articles required for the various departments of the State and its subdivisions.

The Board of Inspectors frankly believes that the requirements of the State will not be sufficient to keep busily engaged the prisoners in State Prison, especially when it is considered that the inmates of other institutions of this State will also be engaged in manufacturing for State use. Therefore, in order to avoid the chaotic conditions resulting from idleness, if the fears of the State Prison Inspectors are well grounded, means for recreation

must be provided for the prisoners during such periods of the year when they will not be engaged in manufacturing for the State. Unfortunately, the present limits of the State Prison do not permit of any considerable ground space where the prisoners may get the benefit of the fresh air and yet be securely confined. The State Prison Inspectors believe that the best solution of this important social question is the working of prisoners in the open air, either on roads or farming.

Inasmuch as society for its protection must have a place for confinement for those who have broken its laws, and is charged with a duty of protecting itself from the violators, society is also charged with a duty of endeavoring to correct the errors of those who have broken its laws, rather than with the idea of vengeance and punishment. Accordingly, it would seem to be a mistake for the State to expend the large sum which will be requisite to properly construct and reconstruct such buildings as may be used for manufacturing purposes under the State Use System in State Prison, and further limit the already narrow limits of the State Prison grounds.

In view of the enormous expense which would be involved in abandoning the present State Prison and erecting buildings elsewhere, the Board does not feel that it would be advisable to recommend such a plan. It believes, however, that attention should be called to this matter at this time so that the Legislature may give the subject careful thought. While it is hoped that the Indeterminate Sentence Act may eventually operate to relieve congestion within State Prison, the constant overcrowding of same does not warrant a belief that this relief will be more than temporary. As a matter of fact, more than one year must pass before the operation of the Act which has just gone into effect will produce any relief.

The Board, therefore, strongly recommends that such legislative authority as may be necessary should be secured for a careful investigation into this problem. Eventually, there must be the addition of new buildings, either on the site of the present State Prison or elsewhere.

While the division of State Prison is not a new undertaking in the United States, being so conducted in North Carolina,

nevertheless it seems to the Board that the separating of the plant cannot result in as economical management as would be the case if the entire State Prison was located at one place.

Should something in the nature of a State farm be provided, the raising of vegetable produce would materially lessen the cost of subsistence, not only for the State Prison but for the other State institutions, if the farm was carried on a broad plan, and it would also be a further incentive for good behavior on the part of the prisoners at State Prison, who could be rewarded by work at the farm.

Farm work for prisoners is generally regarded by experienced penologists as the most advanced step in solving the prison labor problem, and it would seem wise for New Jersey to place herself in the forefront in properly solving this social problem on the lines of the most advanced ideas.

Should the suggestion of a farm be considered inadvisable, the Board of Inspectors would strongly recommend that the State Arsenal and grounds should be added to the State Prison. This would provide additional room and the arsenal building could be adapted for State Prison purposes. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of providing additional grounds for State Prison, as it is of the utmost importance that immediate relief should be secured for the congested conditions of the State Prison at present.

The statistical report shows the daily average population of the Prison during the fiscal year to have been 1,413 167-365 prisoners against an average population last year of 1,380 2-3. The highest number at any period during the year was 1,458.

In compliance with the law, we herewith submit the statistical report for the fiscal year, showing not only the population of the Prison, but the ages, nativity and sex of the inmates. Accompanying this report we also submit the report of the physicians, showing the sanitary and health conditions and the work performed by these officers during the year.

For the needs of the Prison, both for supplemental for 1912 and for the annual appropriation for 1913, the Board would recommend the following appropriations be made:

SUPPLEMENTAL FOR 1912.

For painting corridors, cells, etc.,	$500 00
For necessary expenditures required for Antitoxin Vaccine for prevention of typhoid fever,	500 00
Traveling expenses of Inspectors, pursuant to Chap. 248, Laws of 1910, for the years 1910-11,	600 00
	$1,600 00

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION 1913.

For maintenance,	$130,000 00
For furniture, repairs and appliances,	12,000 00
For salaries of executive officers,	9,500 00
For Moral Instructors appointed by Governor,	1,000 00
For salaries of Deputies and subordinate officers,	112,000 00
For electrocution expenses,	6,000 00
For maintenance of Keeper and Resident Physician,	1,800 00
For maintenance of the School Board,	1,600 00
For payment to discharged convicts,	6,000 00
For traveling expenses of Parole Agent,	700 00
	$280,600 00

For operations of the contracts and detailed expenditures we respectfully refer to the report of the Supervisor. For other details of the Prison management we refer to the reports of the Keeper, Physician, Moral Instructors and School Board.

W desire to express our appreciation for the active and cordial support rendered to the Board of Inspectors in executing the duties of their offices by the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and subordinate officers.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. CLARK, *President,*
JACOB SHURTS,
B. F. HIRES,
WALTER M. DEAR,
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
CALEB VAN H. WHITBECK,
Secretary.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Number of Convicts Received and Discharged in Each Month of Fiscal Year Ending December 31st, 1911.

MONTHS.	Received.	Paroled prisoner returned.	DISCHARGED.								Number here at end of respective months.
			Remittance of time	Paroled.	Order of County Court.	Order of Supreme Court.	Died.	Removed to State Hospital.	Electrocuted.	Remission of fine.	
1910.											
November,	46	..	35	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1400
December,	61	..	29	43	1	..	1	..	..	2	1385
1911.											
January,	53	..	45	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1388
February,	56	..	30	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1412
March,	64	..	29	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1444
April,	30	..	35	33	..	..	..	3	1	1	1401
May,	58	1	29	*2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1426
June,	53	..	24	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1450
July,	37	..	33	32	..	..	2	..	..	1	1419
August,	23	..	32	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1407
September,	35	..	37	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1400
October,	52	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1420
	568	1	390	115	2	3	14	10	4	4	

* One of these by United States.

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TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Terms of Sentences.

Seven months,	2
Eight months,	6
Nine months,	3
Ten months,	2
One year,	94
One year and three months,	5
One year and six months,	40
Two years,	128
Two years and three months,	1
Two years and six months,	28
Two years and eight months,	2
Three years,	256
Three years and six months,	4
Four years,	34
Four years and six months,	1
Five years,	215
Six years,	40
Six years and six months,	2
Seven years,	137
Eight years,	11
Nine years,	16
Ten years,	98
Ten years and three months,	1
Twelve years,	48
Thirteen years,	2
Fourteen years,	19
Fifteen years,	50
Sixteen years,	3
Seventeen years,	6
Eighteen years,	7
Nineteen years,	1
Twenty years,	50
Twenty-two years,	1
Twenty-five years,	25
Twenty-seven years,	2
Twenty-eight years,	1
Twenty-nine years,	1
Thirty years,	49
Forty years,	1
Forty-two years	1
Forty-nine years	2
Sixty years	1
Natural life	12
Death sentence,	3

Indeterminate.

One year to three years,	2
One year and six months to three years,	3
Two years to seven years,	1
Three years to seven years,	1
Three years six months to seven years,	1
Four to fifteen years,	1
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Counties Where Convicted.

Atlantic,	78
Bergen,	89
Burlington,	46
Camden,	112
Cape May,	12
Cumberland,	31
Essex,	263
Gloucester,	20
Hudson,	183
Hunterdon,	22
Mercer,	74
Middlesex,	57
Monmouth,	70
Morris,	55
Ocean,	5
Passaic,	102
Salem,	41
Somerset,	28
Sussex,	26
Union,	57
Warren,	49
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Ages of Prisoners When Received.

Thirteen years,	1
Fifteen to twenty years,	113
Twenty to twenty-five years,	296
Twenty-five to thirty years,	332
Thirty to forty years,	388
Forty to fifty years,	176
Fifty to sixty years,	91
Sixty to seventy years,	17
Seventy to eighty years,	6
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Number of Times Prisoners Were Committed.

First time,	1,205
Second time,	135
Third time,	48
Fourth time,	18
Fifth time,	7
Sixth time,	5
Seventh time,	1
Eighth time,	1
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Places of Nativity.

New Jersey,	355
United States, exclusive of New Jersey,	522
Asia Minor,	1
Austria,	40
Australia,	2
Brazil,	1
British Guiana,	1
Canada,	3
China,	2
Denmark,	1
East Indies,	1
England,	9
Finland,	1
France,	4
Germany,	64
Greece,	1
Holland	4
Hungary,	49
India,	1
Ireland,	23
Italy,	229
Mexico,	1
New Foundland,	1
Norway,	3
Poland,	9
Russia,	35
Russia Poland,	30
Scotland,	11
Sweden,	3
Switzerland,	1
Turkey,	2
West Indies,	9
Unknown,	1
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Years During Which Prisoners Were Received.

1894,	1
1895,	1
1896,	1
1897,	1
1898,	3
1899,	2
1900,	10
1901,	6
1902,	5
1903,	11
1904,	20
1905,	35
1906,	49
1907,	90
1908,	168
1909,	234
1910,	332
1911,	451
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Degree of Education.

Can read and write,	1,154
Cannot read and write,	218
Can read only,	17
Can write name only,	31
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Color and Sex.

Mongolian (male)	2
White males,	1,072
White females,	22
Colored males,	297
Colored females,	27
Total,	1,420

TABLE No. 10.

Summary.

	Males.	*Females.*	
Number of prisoners here October 31st, 1910	1,357	36	
Number of prisoners received during fiscal year	541	27	
Paroled prisoner returned	1		
	1,899	63	1,962

Discharged, Etc.

	Males.	*Females.*	
Regularly discharged	383	7	
Paroled	109	5	
Paroled by United States		1	
By order County Court	2		
By order Supreme Court	3		
Died	13	1	
Removed to State Hospital	10		
By remission of fine	4		
Electrocuted	4		
	528	14	542

Number of prisoners here October 31st, 1911	1,420
Highest number at any time during year	1,455
Lowest number at any time during year	1,372
General daily average during year:	
Males	1,372 87-365
Females	41 80-365
	1,413 167-365

Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1911.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor:

SIR—I have the honor to present herewith for your information and that of the Legislature the customary annual report from this office, showing in the usual detail the business and financial operations of the State Prison, and such other transactions as have come within the branch of the Prison service during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the Institution was thirteen hundred and ninety-three (1,393). During the year five hundred and forty-two (542) of these were removed by reason of expiration of term, death, pardon, parole, insanity and other causes, these causes being set forth in the customary detailed statistical report prepared by the Clerk of the Prison for transmission to you. The number received at the Prison during the year was five hundred and sixty-nine (569), so that the number remaining at this time is one thousand four hundred and twenty (1,420), or twenty-seven (27) more than at the beginning of the year. The daily average of prisoners during the year was one thousand four hundred thirteen and one-half (1,413½), showing an increase in the daily average of thirty-one and five-sixths (31 5-6) as compared with the year next preceding.

The appropriation made by the Legislature of 1910 for the support of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911, together with the supplemental appropriations made by the Legislature of 1911, applicable to the expenditures of the year 1911, together with the expenditure made and the amount

remaining unexpended of such appropriations, are presented in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Unexpended.*
For maintenance of convicts	$130,000.00	$128,282.47	$1,717.53
For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician, pursuant to Chapters 163 and 244, Laws of 1906	1,600.00	1,599.52	.48
For furniture, appliances and repairs	12,000.00	11,170.35	829.65
For Keeper, as salary	3,500.00	3,500.00	
For Supervisor, as salary	3,000.00	3,000.00	
For Physicians, Deputy Keepers and employees, as salary	112,000.00	108,150.00	3,850.00
For six Inspectors, as salaries	3,000.00	3,000.00	
For Keeper, for payment to discharged convicts	4,500.00	2,277.25	2,222.75
For Teacher, Moral Instructor for convicts of State Prison, pursuant to Section 7, Chapter 155, Laws of 1876, for salary	1,000.00	1,000.00	
For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the Parole Agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, Laws of 1905	700.00	380.11	319.89
For maintenance of electrocution plant pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1906, and acts amendatory thereto	8,000.00	6,319.86	1,680.14
For maintenance of a school in the State Prison pursuant to Chapter 65, Laws of 1907	1,600.00	1,330.28	269.72
	$280,900.00	$270,009.84	$10,890.16

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriation.	*Expended.*	*Unexpended.*
For sinking artesian wells and purchase of tank, pump and air compressor	$6,000.00	$80.57	$5,919.43
To the City of Trenton for sewer and pavement assessments for Third and Cass Sts., levied against the State Prison	1,378.25	1,378.25	
For proposed renewing of steam heating system	2,000.00	170.00	1,830.00
For putting in of tubes, safety valves and rebuilding of walls and fire boxes in boilers	2,000.00	1,324.61	675.39
For painting corridors and cells	1,000.00	526.98	473.02
For cooking apparatus and equipment in kitchen	3,000.00	54.31	2,945.69
	$15,378.25	$3,534.72	$11,843.53

Notwithstanding a daily average increase of thirty-one and five-sixths (31⅚) prisoners in addition to an increased cost

of many of the articles coming under the head of maintenance of prisoners, the disbursements have, by careful management, been kept within the appropriation made for this purpose, which was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000). The entire amount disbursed for maintenance account during the year was one hundred twenty-eight thousand two hundred eight-two dollars and forty-seven cents ($128,282.47), being a sum of one thousand seven hundred seventeen dollars and fifty-three cents ($1,717.53) less than the appropriation. The net per capita per diem cost being $0.2486, as against $0.2480 for the preceding year, being an increased cost of but 6-10 of a mill per capita. The expenditures for maintenance include not only the disbursements for food and clothing of the prisoners, but also the cost of fuel, light, water, medicines and the expenditures of every description for the support of the Institution, excepting for the salaries of officers, the purchase of furniture and appliances for permanent uses and the repairs to the buildings and grounds.

The following statement shows the different class of expenditure for maintenance account and the sum expended for each of the several purposes:

STATEMENT.

Subsistence	$66,676 24
Hospital	2,905 63
Clothing	7,679 20
Bedding	1,621 05
Tobacco	1,399 25
Stationery	1,097 12
Convict stationery	407 31
Fuel	20,040 03
Light	4,620 64
Gas light	8,673 98
Water	5,793 60
Forage	529 99
Live stock	249 95
Piece price	43 60
Sanitary	338 79
Advertising	503 56
Miscellaneous	1,679 91
Discharged convict clothing	3,070 61
Appliances	102 00
Library	132 13
Insurance	717 88
	$128,282 47

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The cash receipts for the year amounted to one hundred thousand six hundred twenty-six dollars and eighty cents ($100,626.80). This revenue, which was derived almost wholly from the remunerated labor of the prisoners, was very considerably increased, but owing to the increase in the cost of supplies, caused the revenue to fall short twenty-seven thousand six hundred fifty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents ($27,655.67) of meeting all expenses of maintaining the whole average number of prisoners (1,413½), although only an average of eight hundred fifty-three and one-third (853 1-3) of these prisoners were employed on labor for which the State received remuneration.

The following statement shows the relation of the cash receipts of the Prison to the cost of supporting the prisoners:

STATEMENT.

Cost of maintenance	$128,282 47
Cash receipts	100,626 80
Net cost of maintenance	$27,655 67

Daily net cost of maintaining each prisoner, $0.0536

REVENUE.

As has already been stated, the revenue or cash resources of the Prison during the past year amounted to one hundred thousand seven hundred twenty-six dollars and eighty cents ($100,726.80), which included the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) remaining in the bank at the beginning of the year. This shows an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of seven hundred twenty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents ($722.68).

The following statement shows the cash receipts for the year, including not only the receipts for the earnings during the year and the receipts from minor sources, but also the balance of earnings of the preceding year which were due and collectible within the year now under consideration:

ALL CASH RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance of earning due October 31st, 1910, received during the year	$7,318 99	
Received from earnings of 1911	92,264 26	
		$98,583 25

Received for the support of U. S. prisoners	88 15
Received from sale of iron, barrels, &c	928 48
Interest on average deposit	26 92
Balance in bank October 31st, 1911	100 00
	$100,726 80

To understand the true relation of the Prison revenue to the expenditures it must be borne in mind that the receipts, of whatever amount and from whatever source, which come to my hands as Supervisor are not used to pay any portion of the Prison expenses. Under the law, these moneys are paid over to the State Treasurer each month, and appear in his annual report as "State Prison Receipts." The bills for State Prison expenditures are in like manner paid from the State Treasury after having been certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors.

The amount now due for work done under the several contracts is six thousand four hundred and three dollars and thirty-one cents ($6,403.31), which sum is, in fact, a portion of the earnings of the year just closed; but as it was not due and payable until after the close of the fiscal year it could not be included in the revenue of the year.

At the close of the last fiscal year there remained in bank the sum of one hundred dollars ($100), and the disposition of this sum and of all the receipts for the year is shown in the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Balance in Bank October 31st, 1910		$100 00
Received from October 31, 1910 to and including October 31, 1911		100,626 80
		$100,726 80
Paid to State Treasurer during the year	$100,626 80	
Balance in Bank October 31, 1911	100 00	
		$100,726 80

The salaries of the minor officers are fixed by the Board of Inspectors, and a monthly payroll is made up showing the amounts due the respective officers, which, after the approval of the Inspectors, is paid in bulk to the Supervisor by the State Treasurer, on the Comptroller's warrant, and is immediately distributed to the subordinate officers for the sums due them

respectively. Apart from this, the salaries of the subordinate officers have no connection with the Supervisor's accounts.

The salaries of the Keeper, Supervisor, of the Board of Inspectors and Chaplain are paid directly from the State Treasury, and the expenditures of the Parole Officer and the gratuities to discharged convicts are paid by the State Treasurer to the Prison Keeper and disbursed by him. The expenditures for the year were as follows:

STATEMENT.

For salaries of Executive Officers and Inspectors		$9,500 00
For salary of Moral Instructor appointed by Governor		1,000 00
For salaries of Deputies and minor officers		108,150 00
For gratuities to discharged convicts		2,277 25
		$120,927 25
For maintenance of prisoners	$128,282 47	
For furniture, repairs and appliances	11,170 35	
		139,452 82
For Electrocution Plant	$6,319 86	
For maintenance of School Board	1,330 28	
For traveling expenses of Parole Agent	380 11	
For maintenance of Principal Keeper and Resident Physician	1,599 52	
		9,629 77

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Addition to Female Wing and Laundry	$5,668 60	
For sinking artesian wells, &c.	80 57	
To the City of Trenton, sewer and pavement assessments	1,378 25	
Renewing of steam heating system	170 00	
For putting in of new tubes, safety valves and rebuilding walls and fire boxes in boilers	1,324 61	
For painting corridors and cells	526 98	
For cooking apparatus and equipment in kitchen	54 31	
		9,203 32
		$279,213 16
Deduct cash returned during the year to the State Treasurer		100,626 80
Leaving the net cost of the Prison to be		$178,586 36

Net cost per capita per annum, $126.33.

Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3461.

A statement showing the per capita rate of expenditures is herewith submitted:

STATEMENT.

Total cost of subsistence	$66,676 24	
Revenue in excess	33,950 56	
		$100,626 80

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts, $47.17.

Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts, $0.1292.

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all nceessary supplies	$128,282 47	
Maintenance in excess of receipts	27,655 67	
		$100,626 80

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts, $90.76.
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts, $0.2486.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance, salaries, repairs, appliances and extraordinary expenditures	$279,213 16	
General expenses in excess of receipts	178,586 36	
		$100,626 80

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts, $197.53.
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts, $0.5412.

Amount of all expenditures over revenue received	$178,586 36

Net cost per capita per annum, $126.33.
Net cost per capita per diem, $0.3461.

From the foregoing statement it is shown that the expenditures made, not only for guarding and maintenance of an average of one thousand four hundred thirteen and one-half (1,413½) prisoners, but for keeping the buildings and ground in repair, and for every necessary expenditure incurred in the management of the Prison, without crediting the revenue returned to the State Treasurer, cost only a per capita per diem of $0.5412 and crediting the revenue a per capita per diem of $0.3461, this latter per diem being but .0016 higher than the previous year.

The average number of prisoners at work in the shops was eight hundred fifty-three and one-third (853⅓) and the earnings of that average came within thirty thousand forty-nine dollars and one cent ($30,049.01) of paying the entire cost of maintaining the daily average population of one thousand four hundred thirteen and one-half (1,413½) prisoners. The number employed in sanitary and household work of the Prison, contract runners, clerks, carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc., was three hundred and fifty-eight (358), and the female prisoners numbered forty-nine (49), making a total of four hundred and seven (407), and computing the value of this labor at the per capita earnings of the remunerative labor, had the State been required to hire such labor, would have amounted to sixty-two thousand two hundred fourteen dollars and eighty-three cents

($62,214.83); therefore, counting this amount as revenue earned, it would make the earnings one hundred sixty-two thousand eight hundred forty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($162,841.63) as the product of the labor of one thousand two hundred sixty-two and one-third (1,262 1-3) prisoners employed during the year. This revenue would not only have paid the entire cost of maintenance, furniture, repairs and appliances, but would leave a surplus of twenty-three thousand three hundred eighty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents ($23,388.81). It would seem to me that no comment is necessary upon the application of these facts to that of the question of the economical management of the Prison.

STATEMENT.

Revenue earned from productive labor	$100,626 80
Estimated value of labor used for Prison purposes	62,214 82
	$162,841 63
Expenditures for maintenance and furniture, repairs and appliances	139,452 82
Surplus	$23,388 81

In 1876 the labor of the Prison was employed under what was termed convict labor; that is to say, contractors bid a certain sum for the employment of each prisoner, they furnishing the machinery, employing instructors to instruct the men in their work, paying for the fuel required to be used and the men necessary to guard and look after the discipline; the entire responsibility of production rested upon the party making the contract. At that time there were no restrictions upon the number of men to be employed on any one industry. At the session of the Legislature in 1881 the act of 1876 was amended to prohibit the employment of more than one hundred prisoners on any special branch of industry. In 1884 an act was passed providing, as a means of reducing the alleged competition with free labor, two methods of employment of the convicts, one termed piece price, that is to say, the bidder to pay a certain sum per piece, gross, pound or otherwise, the other, the public account system, that is to say, the State purchase the machinery, tools, equipment and materials, employ instructors to instruct and manufacture the goods and sell them at public auction. The managing authori-

ties carefully considered the relative benefits to be derived by the State, as well as the question of competition, and unanimously reached the conclusion that the piece-price system was the best of the two, and in accordance with such conclusion it was adopted in 1885 under this system. The contractor was required to furnish the machinery, the material necessary to manufacture the various articles and the employment of instructors to instruct the men in their work. This system is still in operation and the various industries employed are for the manufacture of pantaloons, waist bands, shirts, men's drawers, children's turned shoes, brooms, whisk brooms, cocoa mats, matting, brushes and brush blocks. During the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911, the average number employed in the operation of these industries was eight hundred fifty-three and one-third (852 1-3). The average population of the Prison this year was one thousand four hundred thirteen and one-half (1,413½) and the gross earnings of the labor employed under contract work was ninety-eight thousand two hundred thirty-three dollars and forty-six cents ($98,233.46). The number of work days, by deduction of holidays and Sundays, was two hundred seventy-four and one-half (274½), leaving ninety and one-half (90½) days which the State was required to provide for without any compensation or revenue. The number of men, three hundred fifty-eight (358), and women, forty-nine (49), employed in the various parts of the Prison, making a total of four hundred and seven (407), for which no compensation was received for their labor, estimated at the per capita earning of $0.4188 of the men employed on contracts, would amount to sixty-two thousand two hundred fourteen dollars and eighty-three cents ($62,214.83). From this statement is shown that had revenue been received from the latter labor it would not only have paid for the entire cost of maintenance of the Prison, but leave a surplus of thirty-four thousand five hundred fifty-nine dollars and sixteen cents ($34,559.16). As has been previously stated, in my former reports, that of the total population only sixty-two per cent. of the prisoners are available for remunerative work, owing to the large number required for prison purposes; and when it is also shown that the earnings of the afore-mentioned percentage are

required to maintain the expenses of the whole number it is gratifying to state that in the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911, the earnings of the actual number employed came within the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred fifty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents ($27,655.67) of paying the entire maintenance of the Prison. Though the prices received for convict labor seem small, as previously stated in former reports, it must be taken into consideration the many disadvantages connected with its employment; many of the men received at the prison and assigned to employment are for only short terms, and when they have become proficient in their work are ready to leave; this of necessity keeps the shops full of apprentices, and while learning they not only spoil stock, but for a long period accomplish but little. At the commencement of the fiscal year and at the conclusion of said year the numerical force may remain the same, yet the character of the labor is absolutely incompatible with the character of work to be produced. An illustration of this fact is as follows: At the commencement of the fiscal year 1911 there were assigned to the various industries eight hundred and seventy-five (875) men, and at the close of the year this number had been augmented by one (1), making a total of eight hundred and seventy-six (876); but, during the year, of this number three hundred and thirty-six (336) were discharged by reason of expiration of their sentences or by parole and one hundred and eighty-nine (189) were dropped by reason of their inability to perform work. From this statement it will be observed that in the period of one year, by reason of the changes referred to, that nearly half of the number referred to were inexperienced. The following statement shows the names of the contractors for whom goods were produced, kind of articles manufactured and the earnings under such contracts:

STATEMENT.

Contractor.	*Industry.*	*Earnings.*
Rancocas Mills	Mats and matting	$22,440 92
W. S. Rendell	Shoes, carton and shooks	19,656 46
Oppenheim & Co	Pantaloons and waistbands	15,008 41
Crescent Garment Co	Shirts	12,265 70
Mercer Brush Co	Brushes and brush blocks	11,268 57
Crescent Garment Co	Petticoats and Men's drawers	9,369 77
Trenton Whisk Broom Works	Brooms and whisk brooms	8,223 63
		$98,233 46

The per capita per diem earnings of the above industries were $0.04188.

At the session of the Legislature of 1911 a radical change in the employment of the labor was adopted by the passage of a law, Chapter 372, Laws of 1911, approved June 7th, 1911, which creates a Board composed of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the Keeper of the State Prison, the Superintendent of Rahway Reformatory and two others, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, to regulate the employment of convict labor. This act provides that the labor shall be employed in agricultural, horticultural and floricultural pursuits, and in the manufacture of such articles as they may be capable of producing for the various institutions and State departments, and all excess productions resulting from such industries shall be disposed of by public sale. This law further prohibts the making of contracts for convict labor, but stipulates that this shall not apply to existing contracts prior to the passage and approval of this act, but also provides that the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison and the Commissioners of the New Jersey Reformatory at Rahway are authorized, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, to pay to the wife, children or parents of any inmates of their respective institutions who, by reason of the imprisonment of such inmate, were made dependent upon public or private charity for their support a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day for each working day that such inmate was employed at productive labor, and that the said Inspectors and Commissioners were authorized to avail themselves of the services of any organized bureau of associated charities or charity organization situate in the district where said dependents may reside to distribute an expenditure for the relief of said dependents' families a sum not to exceed in any one year five per cent. of the value of the goods or articles manufactured or produced by the labor of said inmate. The Board of Inspectors, as well as myself, believing that the enactment of this law was inimical to the interests of the State, presented to the Legislature a statement showing what, in our judgment, the effect of this act would be upon the labor of this institution,

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together with the probable cost of carrying into effect this act. In this statement it was shown that the shops of the Prison were absolutely inadequate for the manufacture of the various goods proposed under the act referred to and would require additional buildings to be constructed, no space in the Prison grounds being adaptable for such purpose, and in addition thereto the State would be required to expend a large sum of money for machinery, for the purchase of materials for manufacture, for building a storehouse for storage of materials necessary for the various articles required to be manufactured, for instructors to instruct the men in the various industries, for the expenditure of selling agents, and it was estimated that the expenditures for such purposes would not be less than half a million dollars, that the goods proposed to be manufactured would come under greater competition with outside labor than those at present manufactured, besides not furnishing sufficient employment for all the prisoners, which, in our judgment, was an important factor, both for the mental, moral and physical welfare of the inmates, and it was further stated that of all the products manufactured in this institution under the present system it is estimated that not more than one and not exceeding two per cent. are sold in the State of New Jersey.

In the fifth annual report of the State Prison Commissioner to the Legislature of New York for the year 1900 it is stated that the cost of maintenance of the three prisons was $460,111.95, and that their earnings were only $54,834.63, leaving the cost to be paid by the taxpayers of the State for their maintenance, over and above their earnings, to be the sum of $405,277.32. It was further shown that a committee of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, after investigating the subject of convict labor under the New York law, concluded that the result from such change would be, first, a large outlay of money from which there could be no possible return; second, a great deal of enforced idleness among the prisoners; third, it would increase instead of decrease the cost of maintenance of the institution, and, fourth, it would not to any appreciable extent decrease the competition between convict and free labor. To illustrate what has been

produced by the remunerative labor, as well as the labor for which no remuneration was received in this Institution for the past fiscal year, I submit the following:

STATEMENT.

Eight hundred fifty-three and one-third men employed on contract work produced during the past fiscal year the following quantities:

Mats,	11,630¼ doz.
Matting,	206,644½ sq. yds.
Brushes,	9,493⅓ gross.
Brush blocks,	15,686 gross.
Brooms,	498,326
Whisk brooms,	21,479
Shirts,	35,331 1-12 doz.
Pantaloons,	21,324 doz.
Waist bands,	488,000
Men's drawers,	30,388 1-12 doz.
Shoes,	28,864½ doz. prs.
Cartons,	347,000
Shooks,	3,813 cases.

The labor necessary to be employed in the manufacture of shoes and repairs thereto for an average population of one thousand four hundred thirteen and one-half (1,413½) prisoners for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911, was only three men, and in that period they manufactured three hundred and sixty-eight (368) pairs of men's brogans and repaired two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven (2,757) pairs of shoes. The number employed in making clothing for the prisoners was four men, and during the fiscal year they made four hundred and six (406) coats for discharged convicts, four hundred and eleven (411) vests for wear in the Institution, two hundred and sixty-one (261) pairs of pants, eleven (11) vests, four hundred and thirty-two (432) caps and thirty-seven (37) tick aprons; they also repaired seven hundred and ninety-nine (799) blankets, two hundred and twenty-three (223) bed ticks, two hundred and seventy-three (273) bed ticks, two hundred and seventy-three (273) caps, four hundred and seventy (470) coats, one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven (1,527) pairs pants, twenty-three (23) vests and fifteen (15) jumpers.

The average number of women employed during the fiscal year 1911 was forty-one (41); thirty of that number made all the necessary shirts, drawers, sheets, bed ticks, cell towels, besides making all their own necessary clothing and doing the laundry and housework.

While the prevention of competition as far as possible with free labor and the revenue to be received are important factors, still the employment of the prisoners is of far greater importance, as the contracts in existence in this institution do not expire for a period of two years; that is to say, as follows:

October 1, 1913,	100	men
January 1, 1914,	100	"
January 1, 1914,	50	"
January 1, 1914,	100	"
February 1, 1914,	125	"
February 1, 1914,	100	"
February 1, 1914,	75	"
March 1, 1914,	100	"
March 1, 1914,	100	"
	850	men

In my judgment, if the act is to become operative, then it would seem to me that some legislative action should be taken to provide proper facilities to enable the authorities to be ready to put the act into practical operation, and in view of such conclusions I would recommend that the arsenal buildings and grounds be turned over to the Prison authorities for this purpose, and further recommend that such appropriation be made as may be considered adequate to make the necessary alterations, so that when the present contracts expire the men will not be left in idleness for a long period, which would necessarily follow if provisions are not made until, as stated before, these contracts expire.

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

The amount appropriated for the above purposes for the year just ended was twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00), and as shown in the foregoing pages, expenditures during the fiscal year for the purchase of furniture, appliances and tools for the use of the Prison and for repairs to the prison buildings and grounds have amounted to eleven thousand one hundred and seventy

dollars and thirty-five cents ($11,170.35), being eight hundred twenty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents ($829.65) less than the sum appropriated. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the many items included in these expenditures, but simply call attention to the items of this account for which the larger expenditures were required. Painting the interior of Wings Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, barber shop, butcher shop and roof of Wing 4; building new boiler walls, making steam and water connections, blocking up and resetting power boiler No. 1, replacing fire boxes, bridge walls and arches on Hawley-Down draft boiler, broom shop boiler and boilers No. 5, 6 and 7; rebuilding division walls in fire boxes and bridge walls of boilers 8 and 9, laying hard wood floors, oiling the same, painting wood work in Inspector's room, Supervisor's and Clerk's offices; painting reception room, offices and halls of the administrative building and for many other repairs which were necessary.

The inevitable wear and tear and the necessity for these repairs is incessant and imperative, and, as far as possible, mechanics among the prisoners under the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs are utilized for making them. Carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters, &c., are constantly performing this work and the expense attendant for such purposes is reduced to the cost of the material used. In addition to the expense attending this constant work of repair, this appropriation must bear the expense of all purchases of cell and kitchen furniture and every kind of appliance needed for the care of prisoners.

As required under the provision of Chapter 23, Laws of 1908, practically all the supplies required for this institution are purchased under contract, bids being solicited by advertisement and awards being made semi-annually to the lowest responsible bidder. All supplies are carefully inspected upon receipt and if not up to the standard established are returned at the expense of the contractor. The successful operation for the past fiscal year fully demonstrates the fact that not only is the contract system a good one but that the supplies furnished under that system, taken in the aggregate, have been purchased at a lower price than they could have been in the open market.

CLOTHING.

As stated in previous reports, the clothing worn by the prisoners are all made by prison labor, the female prisoners, under the direction of the matron, making all their own clothing in addition to many of the articles used by the male prisoners, such as shirts, sheets, bed ticks, etc., and the male prisoners, in charge of the Storekeeper make the shoes required for the use of the prisoners, repair shoes and clothing in addition to making the clothing furnished prisoners on their discharge.

As stated in my last report, the alterations providing for increased accommodations in the female wing in accordance with supplemental appropriation made at the session of 1910, had not been completed at the close of the previous year and therefore the contracts for the work were filed with the Comptroller to prevent the appropriation from lapsing. The work was completed during this fiscal year and provides a long needed want, providing not only a laundry, drying room, work room, but also seven additional cells. The sum appropriated for the construction was ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) and the total sum expended was but five thousand seven hundred sixty-one dollars and twenty-one cents ($5,761.21), being four thousand two hundred thirty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents ($4,238.79) less than the amount appropriated.

GRATUITIES TO DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The appropriation made at the session of the Legislature of 1910 for payment of gratuities to discharged convicts was twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500), and upon my recommendation at the session of the Legislature of 1911 an additional appropriation of two thousand dollars ($2,000) was granted applicable to the fiscal year 1911 and an annual appropriation made for the same purpose for the fiscal year of 1912 of six thousand dollars ($6,000). These appropriations were made pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 54, Laws of 1910, approved March 29th, 1910, which provide that the Board of Inspectors should have authority to fix a schedule of

amounts to be paid to prisoners upon their discharge, the maximum sum of which should not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00). On September 12th, 1911, the following schedule was adopted by the Board of Inspectors and went into operation on that date; prisoners sentenced to from eight months to one year and six months were allowed, $10; from two years to two years and eight months, $12; from three years to six years, $14; from seven years to ten years, $16; from twelve years to twenty years, $20; and over twenty years, $25. It is believed by the payment of this increased sum that not only better discipline will ensue, but give an incentive for the prisoners to properly perform their work, which will produce an increased revenue which will more than be sufficient to compensate the State for the increased payments, besides giving the discharged prisoners a greater opportunity to secure employment.

In May, 1906, an assessment was levied against the prison property for paving Cass street, amounting to six hundred twenty eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($628.25) and in January, 1909, a sewer assessment on property of the Prison on Third street of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750.00), making a total of one thousand three hundred seventy-eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($1,378.25) due the city of Trenton. In view of these facts I presented the matter to the Legislative Committee on Appropriations and at the session of 1911 a supplemental appropriation was made for the purpose of paying these assessments.

Recommendations were made to the Legislature at the session of 1911 requesting appropriations for the fiscal year 1911 for the following purposes: For the purpose of renewing of steam-heating system, for putting in tubes, safety valves, rebuilding walls, fire boxes in boilers, for painting corridors and cells, for sinking artesian wells and the purchase of tank, pump and air compressor, for cooking apparatus and equipment in kitchen. Pursuant to such recommendations, appropriations were granted and included in the supplemental appropriation act and made applicable to the fiscal year 1911. Pursuant to Chapter 23,

Laws of 1908, advertisements were made calling for proposals for the above-mentioned purposes and contracts were awarded to the following persons:

To James A. Dowling, for purpose of renewing the steam heating system,	$514 00
To Quinn & Herron, for sinking one or more artesian wells, (This being an estimate of one well at a depth of 300 feet, and if additional wells are required to be driven, the price per foot is to be $2.25, with an additional $7.50 per foot for each 8-inch open and well screen; at this rate if it is required to sink three wells, the amount to be paid for said work will be $2,062.50).	682 50
To Frank Toomey, Inc., for concrete reservoir,	849 00
To Suburban Engineering Co., for pump and air lift,	1,135 00
To Suburban Engineering Co., for compressor and receiver,	1,631 00
To V. Clad & Sons, for kitchen equipment,	1,800 00

As the work on these various contracts was not near completion at the close of the fiscal year the contracts were, after approval by the Attorney-General and Governor, filed with the Comptroller of the Treasury, so as to prevent the appropriation made for these purposes from lapsing. All of these contracts were awarded for less than the sums appropriated and the work on them will be completed early in the next fiscal year. It may be well to here state that the furnishing of the pump and air lift, compressor and receiver and reservoir are dependent upon the well or wells yielding sufficient water to justify the installation of the machinery, and that these contracts were made subject to the condition that the Board of Inspectors have full power and authority to cancel the contracts upon the payment of a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) which is to defray any or all expenses that the contractor may have incurred in executing the contract, etc. The work under the supplemental appropriations for putting in tubes and painting corridors and cells was performed by prison labor, the only expenditure being for the materials.

Recommendations have been frequently made asking for an appropriation for a central plant for heat, power, etc., and in view of the great expenditures made for these purposes I would suggest that the Legislature give this subject their consideration. The expenditure for fuel for the past fiscal year was twenty thousand and forty dollars and three cents ($20,040.03),

representing six per cent. per annum interest on an investment of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000). The central plant for the boilers would result in a large saving of fuel and could be managed with at least one-quarter the number of men now employed. There would be sufficient room in the Prison walls to centralize the boilers, and it has been estimated that an appropriation of from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars would carry out these suggestions.

Under provisions of Chapter 288, Laws of 1907, it is provided in the case of the employees of the various State institutions that the payroll shall be submitted to the Comptroller of the State at the close of each month, and under these provisions the salaries of the deputies and employees are not paid until from the second to the seventh of the succeeding month for which the salaries are due. I am informed that all the employees of the State departments receive their compensation on the last Tuesday of each month, and I am at a loss to understand why a discrimination should be made between State departments and State institutions. I suggest that the act be amended so as to provide that the salaries of the subordinate officers of this institution should be placed on the same footing as the State departments; if not that, then they should be paid on a fixed day; that is to say, on the first day of the month next succeeding the month for which said salary is due, if that day should fall on a Sunday or holiday, then that payment be made on the next succeeding day.

The management of the State Prison is governed similar to that of the State Government; that is to say, three co-ordinate branches: the Keeper, who appoints all subordinate officers and employees, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Inspectors, who is responsible for the discipline and safekeeping of the prisoners, and has the direction of the labor employed in the sanitary and household affairs of the Prison; the Supervisor, regulating and prescribing the work and employment of all other labor in the Prison outside of sanitary and household, for the purchasing of all supplies and making contracts and for the financial operation of the Prison; the Board of Inspectors, being the legislative body of the Prison, making rules for the

government of the Prison, and at the same time having supervision of matters pertaining to the Prison not conflicting with the independent powers of the Keeper and Supervisor. The hearty co-operation of all the officers and the successful results that have been shown in the management of the Prison clearly demonstrate the wisdom of the present system of government.

In closing the report for the year, I desire to express to the Board of Inspectors, and the Hon. George O. Osborne, Keeper, my high appreciation for all assistance rendered and the kindly co-operation with me in the exercise of my official duties. For the kindly assistance of the physicians, moral instructors and subordinate officers of the Prison, I express my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. KIRKBRIDE,

Supervisor.

Keeper's Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31, 1911.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1911:

Number of prisoners in confinement October 31st, 1910:

Males,	1,357	
Females,	36	
		1,393

Received during the year:

Males,	541	
Males returned,	1	
Females,	27	
		569
		1,962

Discharged during the year:

By remission of time, males,	383	
By remission of time, females,	7	
By being paroled, male,	109	
By being paroled, females,	5	
By parole United States Court, female,	1	
By order County Court, males,	2	
By order Supreme Court, males,	3	
Died, males,	13	
Died, females,	1	
Removed to State Hospital, males,	10	
By remission of fine, males,	4	
By being electrocuted, males,	4	
		542
Remaining in prison October 31st, 1911,		1,420

The total population is summarized as follows:

Highest number of prisoners during the year,	1,455
Lowest number of prisoners during the year,	1,372
General daily average number of prisoners,	$1,413^{107}/_{365}$

Chinese, males,	2
White, males,	1,072
White, females,	22
Colored, males,	297
Colored, females,	27
Total,	1,420

Operation of parole law:

Released by parole during the year,	104
Total released since passage of Parole Law,	1,370
Number of paroled prisoners again convicted and received in prison,	82
Number of paroles revoked,	73
Number of prisoners returned from other States for violation of parole,	7
Number of prisoners twice paroled,	11
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole in this State,	28
Died while on parole,	4

Assignment of prisoners:

Number of prisoners employed on contract work (this includes 33 men assigned as runners, 7 as machinists and 11 as clerks),	927
Number assigned to duty in various parts of prison (this comprises the entire force of convict labor employed as clerks, runners, cooks, bakers, barbers, firemen, repairmen, hospital nurses and attendants and laborers),	315
Number of female prisoners,	49
Sick in the hospital,	31
Number of prisoners unemployed (unable to perform hard labor or waiting to be assigned to work),	98
Total,	1,420

Convicts' funds held in trust by Principal Keeper:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1, 1910,		$6,620 94
Received during November, 1910,	$709 59	
Received during December, 1910	1,263 49	
Received during January, 1911,	1,042 96	
Received during February, 1911,	679 33	
Received during March, 1911,	727 71	
Received during April, 1911,	1,253 54	
Received during May, 1911,	1,156 23	
Received during June, 1911,	1,164 82	
Received during July, 1911,	1,148 31	
Received during August, 1911,	1,155 67	
Received during September, 1911,	868 17	
Received during October, 1911,	1,026 22	
		12,196 04
Total,		$18,816 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid upon the written orders of the convicts, when approved by the Principal Keeper, and on their discharge from prison:

During November, 1910,	$821 89	
During December, 1910,	1,276 87	
During January, 1911,	884 42	
During February, 1911,	1,048 09	
During March, 1911,	800 63	
During April, 1911,	968 02	
During May, 1911,	1,126 82	
During June, 1911,	761 16	
During July, 1911,	1,222 71	
During August, 1911,	1,003 85	
During September, 1911,	787 91	
During October, 1911,	906 81	
		11,609 18
Balance on hand October 31, 1911,		$7,207 80

DEPOSITS.

Trenton Banking Company, Trenton,	$1,895 82	
Mechanics National Bank, Trenton,	983 15	
Lincoln Trust Co., Jersey City,	2,000 00	
Jersey City Trust Co., Jersey City,	1,000 00	
Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City,	1,000 00	
	$6,878 97	
Cash on hand October 31, 1911,	328 83	
		$7,207 80

State money for prisoners on their discharge from prison:

RECEIPTS.

Received from State Treasurer from November 1, 1910, to October 31, 1911, inclusive:		
During November, 1910,	$500 00	
During January, 1911,	500 00	
During April, 1911,	500 00	
During August, 1911,	500 00	
During Octover, 1911,	300 00	
		$2,300 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid three hundred and ninety-four (394) New Jersey State prisoners on their discharge from prison:

During November, 1910, ...	35 prisoners at $5...	$175 00	
During December, 1910, ...	31 prisoners at $5...	155 00	
During January, 1911, ...	45 prisoners at $5...	225 00	
During February, 1911, ...	30 prisoners at $5...	150 00	
During March, 1911, ...	29 prisoners at $5...	145 00	
During April, 1911, ...	36 prisoners at $5...	180 00	
During May, 1911, ...	29 prisoners at $5...	145 00	
During June, 1911, ...	24 prisoners at $5...	120 00	
During July, 1911, ...	34 prisoners at $5...	170 00	
During August, 1911, ...	32 prisoners at $5...	160 00	
During September, 1911, ...	22 prisoners at $5...	110 00	
	5 prisoners at $10...	50 00	
	3 prisoners at $12...	36 00	
	7 prisoners at $14...	98 00	
During October, 1911, ...	5 prisoners at $5...	25 00	
	13 prisoners at $10...	130 00	
	5 prisoners at $12...	60 00	
	7 prisoners at $14...	98 00	
	1 prisoner at $16...	16 00	
	1 prisoner at $20...	20 00	
Total, ...	394		$2,268 00
Paid one United States District of Columbia prisoner on discharge from Prison (May), ...			9 25
Returned to State Treasurer October 31, 1911, ...			22 75
			$2,300 00

The following food supplies were supplied the prisoners during the year:

MEATS AND FISH.

Fresh beef, ...	77,548	lbs.
Corned beef, ...	131,580	
Mutton, ...	48,974	
Salt pork, ...	22,313	
Fresh fish, ...	43,918	
Codfish, ...	3,500	
Mackerel, ...	14,850	
Total, ...	342,683	lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, .66 lbs.

FLOUR, BREAD, ETC.

Wheat flour, used for bread, ...	533,414	lbs.
Wheat flour, used for pie crust, ...	686	lbs.
Total amount of flour used (2,725 bbls.).....	534,100	lbs.

Daily average of flour for each prisoner, 1.03 lbs.
Total number of loaves of bread baked, 419,804.

CEREALS.

Oatmeal, ...	4,985	lbs.
Cornmeal, ...	13,120	
Peas, ...	13,200	
Beans, ...	49,250	
Rice, ...	14,300	
Total, ...	94,855	lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, .18 lbs.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes,	582,270	lbs.
Turnips,	24,980	
Onions,	38,490	
Carrots,	9,714	
Cabbage,	59,731	
Total,	715,185	lbs.

Daily average for each prisoner, 1.38 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Onions,	31,583	bunches.
Carrots,	16,492	bunches.
Beets,	11,900	bunches.
Tomatoes,	2,388	cans.
Tomatoes,	120	baskets.
Prunes,	20,800	lbs.
Raisins,	1,925	lbs.
Apples,	69	barrels.
Scrapple,	39,000	lbs.
Frankfurters,	18,260	lbs.
Lard,	2,135	lbs.
Butter,	2,524	lbs.
Eggs,	3,370	doz.
Milk,	112,245	pints.
Coffee,	14,560	lbs.
Tea,	1,301	lbs.
Sugar,	36,255	lbs.
Yeast,	1,753	lbs.
Cornstarch,	198	lbs.
Pepper,	710	lbs.
Ginger,	1½	lbs.
Molasses,	124	barrels.
Vinegar,	29¾	barrels.

EXTRA MEALS.

The following were furnished for extra meals on July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas:

Lamb,	1,891	lbs.
Chicken	2,150	lbs.
Cider,	44	gal.
Mincemeat,	850	lbs.
Pumpkin,	108	gal.
String beans,	80	bu.
Fresh pork,	1,722	lbs.

MENU.

Sunday.

Breakfast—Bread, molasses, coffee with milk and sugar.
Dinner—Bread, pea or bean soup.
Supper—Bread, molasses, stewed prunes, coffee.

Monday.

Breakfast—Bread, scrapple, potatoes, molasses, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Bread, molasses, baked pork and beans.
Supper—Bread, molasses, corn meal mush, coffee with sugar.

Tuesday.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Beef or mutton stew, bread, molasses.
Supper—Corn meal mush, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.

Wednesday.

Breakfast—Frankfurters, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage or green onions or beets, potatoes.
Supper—Bread, molasses, rice, coffee with sugar.

Thursday.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Beef or mutton stew, bread, molasses.
Supper—Prunes, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.

Friday.

Breakfast—Mackerel or cod fish cakes, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee.
Dinner—Baked fish, potatoes, bread, coffee with milk and sugar.
Supper—Onions or apples, bread, molasses, tea with milk.

Saturday.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage or beets or onions or rice pudding, bread, molasses, coffee with milk and sugar.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.

Fourth of July.

Breakfast—Frankfurters, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Roast lamb, string beans, mashed potatoes and turnips, bread, brown gravy.
Supper—Bread, molasses, rice, coffee with sugar.

Thanksgiving.

Breakfast—Scrapple, potatoes, bread, molasses, coffee with sugar.
Dinner—Fresh pork loin, mashed potatoes and turnips, brown gravy, bread, pumpkin pie.
Supper—Bread, molasses, coffee and sugar.

Christmas Day.

Breakfast—Bread, molasses, coffee with sugar and milk.
Dinner—Chicken fricassee, mashed potatoes and turnips, bread, mince pie.
Supper—Bread, molasses, stewed prunes, coffee.

MAIL AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT.

There were received for prisoners during the year 35,297 letters, a daily average of 96.7 These were read, hall location of the prisoner's cell marked thereon, and, when found permissible, were handed to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner.

The number of letters mailed for prisoners during the year was 14,718, a monthly average of 1,226. These letters were read, name of sender and to whom addressed was entered on the registry book, and the proper postage was placed upon them before being mailed.

The total number of packages received for prisoners during the year was 11,316, a monthly average of 943. When these packages were examined to ascertain if the articles contained therein were permissible, entry was made in the distribution book of the different articles, and they were sent to the proper Hall Keeper for delivery to the prisoner for whom they were intended, and a receipt for the same was obtained.

VISITS.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year, permitting one or more at a time, was 3,169, a monthly average of 264. A record of each visit is recorded in the visitor's book.

The amount of money received for the prisoners in letters or left here by relatives or friends when visiting the prison was $6,667.80, and this amount was promptly placed to the credit of the respective prisoners.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline throughout the prison has been very good during the year and it has been necessary to punish a very small percentage of the prisoners. The methods of punishment are many, and some of the simplest methods are the most effectual. Prisoners guilty of minor offenses are placed in the Center, face

to the wall for a few hours, reprimanded and sent to work. In some cases the prisoner is deprived of one meal while being punished in this manner. As a rule this punishment is sufficient, but in more serious cases the prisoner is confined in a light, ventilated, sanitary, but solitary cell, on a diet of bread and water for a period not to exceed six days. The length of time that a prisoner is confined in this manner varies according to the offense committed and the number of times he has been previously punished. In other cases the prisoner is deprived of the privileges which are usually enjoyed as a reward for good conduct. Another plan which has a tendency to better the discipline has been put into operation. For some time the law allowed each discharged prisoner the sum of five dollars, but the Legislature of 1910 enacted a law permitting the payments to be made in such manner as the Board of Inspectors might direct and limited the amount to twenty-five dollars to any discharged prisoner. At the meeting of the Board of Inspectors on September 12, 1911, the following schedule was adopted and payments are being made in accordance with the same:

Prisoners sentenced for a period of eight months to one year and six months, $10; two years to two years and eight months, $12; three years to six years, $14; seven years to ten years, $16; twelve years to twenty years, $20; after twenty years, $25. These payments are made to prisoners who have a clean record of conduct. Those who have been found guilty of violating the rules of the prison and punished are paid $5 only when they are discharged. This has a tendency to improve the discipline.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners in general continues to be very good, and the institution compares favorably with other similar institutions. Every effort has been made to keep the prison in a good sanitary condition. The food has been carefully prepared and inspected regularly, and it has been our aim to serve a good quality of food as well as the proper quantity. The prisoners are required to keep themselves clean, and also must care for their cells and keep them clean and orderly.

All prisoners are vaccinated when they are admitted, and are then kept in quarantine for a period of fourteen days before being assigned to duty. With this precaution, together with the good sanitary condition of the prison and the prompt medical attention, the number of sick prisoners has been reduced and the prison has been free from any epidemic disease.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services are conducted regularly by the prison chaplain, Rev. George C. Maddock, who conducts the Protestant services, and the Rev. Father Fish, the moral instructor for those of the Catholic faith. The reports of these gentlemen are to be found in another part of this book.

Services are conducted in the women's wing and in the hospital by the Sisters of Charity, and also by the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. These services are conducted Friday afternoons. The Christian Scientists conduct services in the hospital Mondays.

In addition to these services, occasionally members of the city churches, choirs, or other religious organizations either assist or conduct services in the prison. Mrs. Maud B. Booth, of the Volunteers of America, has visited the prisoners twice during the year, and the services conducted by her were greatly enjoyed by the prisoners.

ELECTROCUTIONS.

All the electrocutions that have taken place in the prison have proven successful in every respect, and during the year four have paid the penalty of death, as follows:

Gyula Toth, Somerset County—electrocuted Jan. 13, 1911.

John Sears, Mercer County—electrocuted Mch. 15, 1911.

Christopher Buntin, Essex County—electrocuted Apr. 18, 1911.

Frank Heideman, Monmouth County—electrocuted May 23, 1911.

PAROLE SYSTEM.

The parole system has been meeting with perfect success, and the results accomplished sustain me in my conviction that long terms of imprisonment are not the best for the prisoner or for society, but that the prisoner should be given a chance to reform. The parole system offers an opportunity for the criminal to reform.

I have noticed in many cases, where prisoners were sentenced to long terms, that after the prisoner is here a while he loses one of the necessary qualifications that a man should have to be successful in this world—and that qualification is self-reliance. In prison a man is supposed to work and as long as he performs his duties he is considered a good prisoner. He has his clothing furnished, he is fed, and all the necessities are given him. He loses all the training he may have had and the result is that he leaves the prison with little or no idea of the value of money, does not know how to provide for himself, and the worst of all is that he is thoroughly schooled as a criminal and knows much more along this line than when he came. For this reason, too, I think the parole system is a great help to the prisoner. A prisoner on parole must report regularly, and is practically under a guardian, for he knows that wrong-doing, intoxication, etc., will result in the revocation of his parole and return to prison.

Figures relative to the operation of the parole law are to be found in another part of my report, and will show that the system is meeting with perfect success and that less than 5 per cent. of the paroles have been revoked.

THE PRISON SCHOOL.

The prison school has been in successful operation during the past year, and a great number of the prisoners are taking advantage of this opportunity to obtain an education.

A detailed report of the operation of the school is submitted to the Board of Inspectors, and the same will be embodied in their report.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to all the officers and employees of the Prison for the faithful and loyal support they have given me on all occasions, and to Hon. Samuel W. Kirkbride, the Supervisor, and also to the members of the Board of Inspectors for the many friendly and official courtesies always shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE O. OSBORNE,

Keeper.

Physicians' Report.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, N. J., November 1st, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—In this, our annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1911, it is gratifying to state that the health of most of the prisoners during the year has been exceedingly good. We have had a number of cases of typhoid fever; otherwise the prison has been free from epidemics.

The number of sick admitted to hospital and excused from work bears the same proportion to the number of inmates as is usual in this institution.

The percentage of deaths is less than one per cent. We have had fourteen deaths, eight of which were due to tuberculosis; of the other six, there was one each due to the following: Typhoid Fever, Pyonephrosis, Acute Diabetes, Chronic Brights, Cancer of Throat and Chronic Endocarditis.

We have had a number of major operations, and in every case we have been successful.

We have instituted a department for the treatment of eye, ear and throat conditions, and have clinics in which these conditions are treated. We do all our own refracting. We here wish to thank you, gentlemen, for the promptness with which you furnish us with instruments we desire to carry out this line of work.

The good health of the institution is mostly due to the prompt medical attention the inmates receive, together with food and good sanitary conditions existing. We have one sick-call a day, and the inmates have the privilege of visiting the Resident Physician's office at any time, so they can obtain prompt treatment which, in a large majority of cases, cuts short what might have been long and serious illnesses.

We have a liberal system of yard exercise for the men of the hospital, or those in poor health and not in the hospital, giving the prisoners the benefit of as much fresh air and sunshine as is consistent with the amount of yard room we have.

The women's wing is overcrowded, and that condition certainly breeds diseases. It is only due to the cleanliness maintained that the good health of the women is continued. We desire to commend the thorough manner in which that department is conducted under the direction of the Head Matron and her assistants.

We wish to thank the Board of Inspectors, Principal Keeper, Supervisor and keepers for assisting us to accomplish our work in a thorough and efficient manner.

Respectfully,

T. H. MACKENZIE, *Visiting Physician.*

J. W. CRANE, *Resident Physician.*

Daily Average, 1413.	Number convicts in Prison at close of each month.	Sick in Hospital at close of each month.	Died in cell or Hospital.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in Hospital.	Paroled while in Hospital.	Sent to State Hospital for Insane.	Taking sick during month and excused from work.	Total number seen during month.	Total number pieces medicine issued to wings and Hospitals.
1910									
November, ...	1,400	18	2	0	0	0	42	2,301	1,385
December, ...	1,385	18	1	0	1	0	89	2,810	1,736
1911									
January, ...	1,388	18	1	0	0	0	74	2,304	1,326
February, ...	1,412	21	1	0	0	1	67	2,176	1,405
March, ...	1,444	25	1	1	0	1	66	2,705	1,596
April, ...	1,401	21	0	0	0	3	46	2,474	1,884
May, ...	1,426	25	1	0	0	0	61	2,829	1,664
June, ...	1,450	19	3	0	0	1	63	2,825	1,574
July, ...	1,419	17	2	1	3	0	78	2,767	1,488
August, ...	1,407	17	1	1	1	0	67	2,870	1,909
September, ...	1,400	18	1	1	0	3	57	2,658	1,553
October, ...	1,420	23	0	0	0	0	64	2,490	1,586
Totals, ...			14	4	5	9	774	31,209	19,106

Moral Instructors' Report.

REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK.

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, I herewith submit my annual report.

Reviewing the past year of my work, I have come to the conclusion that while a good library, uniform kindness on the part of the keepers, a wholesome dietary and excellent sanitary regulations are requisite for the physical and intellectual betterment of the inmates of the prison, the greater necessity for their restoration to the true life, is in seeking a conformity of such life to the teachings of the Gospel.

My constant and earnest endeavors in the service of the Holy Sabbath and in personal interviews in my visitation from cell to cell are to emphasize the thoughts that to escape from the temptation of the outer world, avoid the path of evil and redeem the past, those in my charge must repent, believe and walk in the Biblical paths of righteousness.

When inmates go from the darksome cell into the sunlight of freedom, in pursuing their course, outside of all denominational preference, I am gratified to learn from the many letters I have received from discharged prisoners that my labors have not been in vain. I have been helped in my work by the earnest labor of Mrs. Maud B. Booth, of the Volunteers Army. Her earnest entreaty and direct appeals, supplemented by the efforts of Mr. Eagon and Mr Dunham, prominent Christian workers in the city of Trenton, have accomplished much good in strengthening my hands and heart in efforts to induce the men and women of the prison to think and resolve for a better life. Thus the inmates will be prepared for a renewed life.

Nothing is left undone by the Board of Inspectors, the Supervisor, the Warden, the Physician, Keepers, male and female, contributing toward the betterment of those committed to their care.

A good library and a well-conducted night school are conducted under the supervision of myself, Rev. Father Fish and the School Board, who are earnest in the work of helpfulness of the prisoners.

Never in the history of our State Prison was there being done so much for the welfare and restoration of the fallen.

In conclusion, I heartily thank the Board of Inspectors, Warden, Supervisor, Doctors and Keepers for their kind assistance in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
Moral Instructor.

REV. ALOYS M. FISH.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—I beg herewith to submit my fifteenth annual report as Moral Instructor for Catholics of this institution for the year ending October 31, 1911.

On that day there were under my charge 666 prisoners, of whom 12 were women, as against a total of 619 for the corresponding day of the preceding year.

These figures show a decided increase in our numbers over those of former years, a fact due chiefly to the large influx of foreigners from southern and eastern Europe into our State. Fully 352, or over 50 per cent. of those committed to my spiritual care are thus, according to my records, foreign born; the large majority being Italians, Poles and Slavs, wholly ignorant of the English language. This naturally tends to render my work more exacting and difficult than heretofore; and though we endeavor with gratifying success to impart to them a knowledge of our language through the medium of our Prison School, the steady arrival of newcomers to take their places, compels

me, in most cases, to minister to their spiritual and moral needs in the language of their respective countries. This, it is true, appeared in some instances to be love's labor lost; yet, on the other hand, I well know that by dealing earnestly and faithfully with them, and winning their confidence, a large proportion of those who have been under my care have been genuinely and lastingly impressed by these efforts, as is attested by their lives of right living, both whilst here and upon their release from prison. In any event, I have tried to throw my conscience into this work, and it gives me much pleasure to report that I have always received the greatest respect and attention from that large class of my charges.

My remarks thus far refer only to my work amongst the foreign element of our prison's population, but the same applies more or less to the native white and colored portion of my flock.

Services were regularly held on all Sundays and the principal holidays, with the customary special afternoon services during the Lenten season. These have been well attended, and the behavior of the men, with very few exceptions, has been all that could be desired. All in all, I believe the great majority of the men value the privilege of attending church, and honestly strive to be instructed and influenced by my exhortations. That the seed thus sown bears fruit is evidenced by the number of communicants, which is most satisfactory, and hence a source of considerable encouragement to me and of great edification to the congregation on the whole.

In addition to ministrations to the sick in the hospital, the spiritual needs if the men confined in the Death House, awaiting electrocution, received special attention. Five of the men thus sentenced professed the Catholic faith. These I prepared, and three of their number accompanied on their last journey. The death sentence of one of the remaining two was commuted to life imprisonment; the fifth of the number obtained a temporary stay, pending an appeal.

The value of a good library need hardly be dwelt upon here. Every one knows the power of a well-chosen book. Accord-

ingly, it has been my aim and that of my colleague, Rev. Dr. Maddock, to make our joint supervision over the prison library productive of the highest good. And considering our facilities and the means at our disposal to render our work along these lines effective, I am truly able to say that our efforts proved more successful than we had dared to hope. The foreign section was added to with a much needed, generous supply of new books in the Hungarian, Slavic and Polish languages, furnished at the most liberal terms by leading foreign publishers and book dealers in response to my appeal for this class of literature for our foreign inmates. Such of the books as required rebinding, as well as all repair work to books in general within the past year, has been performed by us in a manner much more satisfactory and economically than could have been done by outside labor. Also mimeographed copies of foreign catalogues were printed and issued under my direction to those in need of them.

It is both meet and just to remark in this connection, that the excellent work that is being accomplished by Mr. E. C. Lanning, our present schoolteacher, is apparent in the number of applications for books of an instructive and serious nature by men, both native and foreign, who prior to their admittance to our prison school were in most instances wholly or in part illiterate, many being unable to read a word, either English or their own language, as the case may be.

As this shows every desire on the part of these men to profit by the opportunities afforded them of improving their minds, and the demand upon our library keeps multiplying as a result of their acquisition of knowledge thus acquired, I would respectfully call attention to the fact that to insure a continuation of the good work, an addition of English books, both new titles and to replace worn-out copies, is one of this department's most urgent needs that, notwithstanding a recent, very helpful increase by the Principal Keeper, I hope, with your assistance, to see realized before long.

As heretofore, in addition to these and my other duties, religious and otherwise, all mail in foreign languages, incoming and

outgoing, except the Jewish, and all foreign papers and books were examined by me.

The introduction of the indeterminate sentence into the State Prison marks an advance at which pardonably I feel elated. We cannot reshape a past act; after an offense the future alone interests us. Society has the right to repress and to punish, as much to awaken in the guilty individual a great moral clear-sightedness as to give a salutary warning to others. While past crime cannot be prevented, its repetition can be forestalled and we must punish in order to endeavor to restore those moral barriers that yielded too easily under the pressure of passionate impulses. Confinement and repression are of avail only when coupled to educative and moralizing influences upon the individual thus confined and repressed. After all is said, man is utilitarian in his morality and needs to be drawn on to the right through an anticipation of a something good to him. The indeterminate sentence holds out this good to the prisoner in the form of a sooner restoration to liberty provided he, during his confinement, has shown an inclination to the right. Thus it offers him strongest of incentives.

But the value of the indeterminate sentence is dictated only by its just and impartial administration—let this not be forgotten.

I regret that the impaired state of my health during the past year necessitated a temporary abandonment of my work. However, there are consolations arising out of the consciousness that this is being carried on in an entirely satisfactory manner during my absence by my able substitute, the Rev. Alexis Graf, O. M. C.

In conclusion, I must express my appreciation and thanks for the pious work of the Sisterhood of the Mission Helpers, whose weekly visits and unselfish ministrations are of no small source of comfort to the women inmates and the sick males of the hospital.

I am grateful also to the young ladies who, at some trouble and inconvenience to themselves, give us the benefit of their talents by organ accompaniment and singing at our services Sunday after Sunday without recompense.

I am much indebted to you, gentlemen of the Board, for courteous and ready attention to all matters put before you in the performance of my duties. To the Principal Keeper, the Supervisor, and the Matron; to the medical staff, Doctors Mackenzie and Crane, and all the officers and deputies generally, I beg to tender my sincere thanks for their kindness and ready assistance in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

(REV.) ALOYS M. FISH,
Moral Instructor for Catholics.
per (REV.) ALEXIS GRAF,
Substitute.

The Prison School.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1911.

Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—The State Prison School Board herewith presents its third annual report.

The school has been in successful operation under the rules adopted by this Board, and the interest taken in the school by the inmates plainly shows that over twenty-six per cent. of them are taking advantage of the facilities offered, showing an increase over the previous year. Of these the youngest enrolled was sixteen years of age, and the oldest sixty-eight.

The attendance during the year was excellent at the evening classes, and their application to their school tasks, on the part of those engaged in cell work as well as those taking class work, was admirable. The conduct of the pupils while gathered in class was excellent. To show how highly the school privilege is appreciated is evident from the fact that it is usually sufficient to suspend a pupil for one or two sessions in order to cure him of such minor transgressions as unnecessary talking, lack of attentiveness, etc. Such occurrences have been rare, however.

Quite a number of the inmates, while not enrolled in the school, have taken advantage of the school library in making application for books on history, geography, civics, arithmetic and other subjects. The interest awakened by the school has caused many of the inmates to purchase reference books, trade handbooks, etc., from their private funds deposited with the Principal Keeper.

The school has been in existence three years, and during that time a number of the pupils have been discharged or paroled, and in only one instance has a former pupil been returned to the Prison.

Total enrollment, November 1st, 1910—343 males, 19 females.
Total enrollment, November 1st, 1911—371 males, 11 females.

In the evening school receiving rudimentary instruction in reading, writing, history, geography and arithmetic there are enrolled 314. This number cannot be handled every evening with the present facilities, and, therefore, they are divided into three classes, which are held five nights each week, giving one class (Standard 1) three nights and the other two, one night each week.

In the cell-study course in the higher branches, without the privilege of instruction in common, there are 57.

Females in cell-study course, but gathered for supplementary instruction one morning each week, 11.

Thus, at the clase of the fiscal year, there are 382 inmates (an increase of 20 over last year) applying themselves to study under the direction of the Prison School Board.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSE.

For use during the fiscal year just past, the Legislature appropriated,		$1,600 00
Expended—Expenses authorized and approved by the Board at their various meetings during the year,	$239 13	
Salary of Teacher,	1,080 00	
Expenditures,	$1,319 13	

The Board expresses its entire satisfaction with the progress that is being made in the school, and also with the application to his duties and manner of performing them of Edward C. Lanning, the present teacher of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. CLARK, *President.*
JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
GEORGE O. OSBORNE,
GEORGE C. MADDOCK,
E. C. LANNING,
Secretary Pro. Tem.